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nosis which they most need in their daily work, in the training of volunteers, and in the more theoretical discussions of the class room.

The book is divided into three parts. In the first the nature and uses of case evidence are discussed with a summary of those lessons which medicine and the law have taught. In the second part the processes which lead to accurate case diagnosis are examined and the value of the various sources of evidence—friends, relatives, social agencies, etc.—is weighed. In the third part a set of type questionnaires is given for use by the worker dealing with any one type of disability, such as the unmarried mother, or the alcoholic, or the blind.

The title of the book is perhaps misleading, as the author does not discuss group relations and their influence on the individual, neither is there any implication that the maladjustments and misfortunes of the individual are more often due to social causes beyond his control than to personal weaknesses and defects. The book is entirely concerned with the principles involved in personal work with people in distress, and the various individual readjustments that might restore them to a normal status in the community.

While the book is distinctly a text-book and technical in character, it is so liberally sprinkled with illustrations from the daily experience of case workers, that it makes most interesting reading even for the layman, and will undoubtedly have a wide public appeal.

HELEN GLENN TYSON.

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VOGT, PAUL L. *Introduction to Rural Sociology.* Pp. xvi, 443. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1917.

An introductory chapter, dealing with practical topics, is followed by a study of geographic environment in Chapter II. Chapter III deals with the improvement of agricultural methods, including the social effects of these improvements; Chapter IV, with good roads, the automobile, the telephone, and other means of communication, together with their effect on rural welfare; Chapters V and VI treat the land question, farm wages, and farmers' incomes; Chapter VII, population movements, including the cityward drift. Chapters VIII to XI deal with physical, mental and moral conditions of rural populations. The next eight chapters are devoted to rural organizations: political, economic, social, educational and religious. In Chapters XX to XXV, Dr. Vogt deals with the rural village, which he has wisely included in this work because the rural village is a component part of the agricultural community, although it is seldom adequately discussed in similar works and in courses in rural sociology.

Chapter XXVI takes up the reverse side of the rural problem, including the question of superiority of country or city birth, leadership, the rural exodus, and the social results of each. The last chapter discusses the rural survey as a means of approach to the rural problem.

At the end of each chapter are a few well selected references. Questions for study emphasize important points in each chapter, and should prove of great help to the instructor using rural sociology as an introductory course. The topics for research give valuable suggestions for field work and for special papers.

The book is written and arranged so well that anyone whose business it is to deal with rural problems will be able to follow his interest without having to be thoroughly versed in sociological theory. Yet the teacher of sociology will note many leads in the text that will enable him to link up in the minds of his students the practical discussions of the book with the principles of sociology. This is especially valuable, as so much called "applied sociology" seems to present no idea of the application of sociological principles.

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